

a stem nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the cylindrical basal enlargement, which latter has a length about twice its diameter; terminal segment produced, the basal enlargement cylindrical, with a length more than three times its diameter and apically a finger-like process. Palpi: first segment subquadrate, with a length more than twice its diameter, the second twice the length of the first, the third a little longer, somewhat dilated; the fourth a little longer and more slender than the third. Mesonotum slaty brown, the submedian lines indistinct. Scutellum yellowish, postscutellum fuscous yellowish. Abdomen brownish red, the dorsal sclerites somewhat fuscous. Ovipositor reddish yellow. Halteres yellowish transparent, fuscous subapically. Coxæ pale yellowish, femora light straw, tibiæ and tarsi fuscous straw. Ovipositor stout, nearly as long as the abdomen, the terminal lobes lanceolate, sparsely setose. Type, Cecid a2411.

Described from a number of males and females taken together and presumably specifically identical.

A NEW SPECIES OF HELIOTHRIPS (THYSANOPTERA) FROM MARYLAND AND ILLINOIS.

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The systematist's interest in the genus *Heliothrips* Haliday is enhanced by the fact that it includes several of the best known and most troublesome species of the order. *Hæmorrhoidalis* and *femoralis* are cosmopolitan greenhouse pests; *rubrocinctus*, a widely distributed tropical species, injurious to cacao, has lately appeared in Florida as an enemy of the mango and avocado; *fasciatus* often proves troublesome to beans and other crops in California; while the recently described *phaseoli* is an important bean pest in southernmost Texas.

In a recent paper on the genus,* Dr. Karny unites *Dictyothrips* and *Parthenothrips* with *Heliothrips*, recognizing them as subgenera only, and erects a fourth subgenus, *Selenothrips*, for a new species which he calls *decolor* and for *rubrocinctus* Giard. While admitting that *Selenothrips* is a well-founded subgenus, I can not follow Dr. Karny in his treatment of *Dictyothrips* and *Parthenothrips*. In the

*Revision der Gattung *Heliothrips* Haliday, Ent. Rundsch., 28 Jhg., no. 23, pp. 179-182, 5 figs.; 1911.

sinking of the former, Dr. Karny was led into error by Dr. Hinds' description of *Heliothrips fasciatus* Pergande,** in which the number of segments in the maxillary palpi is erroneously given as three, instead of two—a mistake which was copied also by Moulton.*** *Dictyothrips* is thus readily separable by the three-segmented maxillary palpi; while the number of antennal segments and the decidedly anomalous character of the fore wings marks *Parthenothrips*, in my opinion, as one of the most distinct genera of the entire family.

The new species described below is the tenth one of the genus to be recorded from North America; and as the entomological fauna of the tropical and sub-tropical south becomes better known, this number will doubtless be greatly increased.

Heliothrips striatus, sp. nov.—Figs. 11 and 12.

Female.—Length about 1.1 mm. General color, dark blackish brown (nearly black); head and thorax paler than abdomen, the former with a yellow spot each side of the ocelli; legs dark brown, with the femora and tibiæ paler at extremities; tarsi pale; abdomen slightly paler at tip.

Head about 1.6 times as wide as long and about equal in length to prothorax; cheeks rounded to eyes, narrowed to base; dorsal

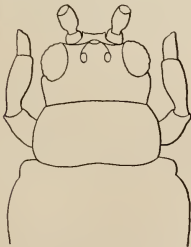


FIG. 11.—Head and prothorax.



FIG. 12.—Portion of fore wing.

Heliothrips striatus Hood.

surface reticulate, roughened between the lines of reticulation; frontal costa broad, much wider than first antennal segment; vertex

subcarinate in front of ocelli. Eyes less than twice as long as their distance from posterior margin of head, slightly protruding, setose. Ocelli approximate, the posterior pair opposite center of eyes. Antennae about 2.3 times as long as head; segments 1 and 2 light brown; 3, dark gray, paler in second fifth; 4, dark gray, pale in basal half; 5, pale grayish white, slightly darker apically; 6-8, dark gray. Maxillary palpi two segmented.

Prothorax twice as wide as long, about equal in length to head and with similar reticulation. Pterothorax somewhat broader than prothorax, dark brown in color. Wings long, surpassing the abdomen; fore wing about thirteen times as long as width at middle and with two veins nearly or quite attaining tip; basal vein with four spines, of which the distal is much stouter, black, and situated at the fork (see figure 12); anterior vein usually with one spine (rarely two) at base and two near apex of wing, all black, the basal one unusually stout; posterior vein with five or six equidistant spines at middle, of which three or four are black; fore wings slightly darkened with brown at extreme base, clear white in basal fourth, nearly black in second and third fourths (darkest toward base), clear white again in seventh eighth, and nearly black again in apical eighth, where it is margined with darker.

Abdomen broadly ovate, pointed at tip; *notum of segments 1-8 closely striate laterally*, the striae transverse toward middle of segment and longitudinal at sides. Segment 10 without longitudinal dorsal suture, though irregularly weakened toward tip.

Measurements of holotype: Length, 1.07 mm.; head, length .120 mm., width .192 mm.; prothorax, length .114 mm., width .228 mm.; mesothorax, width .324 mm.; abdomen, width .372 mm. Antennal segments: 1, 21μ ; 2, 45μ ; 3, 50μ ; 4, 45μ ; 5, 41μ ; 6, 32μ ; 7, 15μ ; 8, 34μ ; total length of antenna, .28 mm., width at segment 4, .027 mm.

Male.—Length about .84 mm. Sternum of abdominal segments 3-7 each, with a large, pale, transverse area about nine times as wide as long. Segment 9 with two pairs of dorsal spines, of which the basal is much shorter and stouter than the apical.

**Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XXXVI, p. 174; 1902.

***Tech. Ser. 21, Bur. Ent., U. S. Dept. Agr., p. 14; 1911.

Measurements of allotype: Length .84 mm.; head, length .102 mm., width .168 mm.; prothorax, length .090 mm., width .196 mm.; mesothorax, width .252 mm.; abdomen, width .228 mm.

Described from three females and one male, taken near Chevy Chase Lake, Maryland, July 6, 1913, by W. L. McAtee, on the under surface of leaves of a tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.); and from one female collected at Parker, Illinois, July 14, 1909, by C. A. Hart, on the same food plant.

Type locality: Chevy Chase Lake, Maryland.

The abdominal sculpture is almost identical with that of *H. phaseoli*, figured by the writer in *Psyche*, Vol. xix, No. 4, plate 8, fig. c, August, 1912. From that species it may be known by the broader head, the much darker color of the body, the details of wing coloration, and the stout black spines on the fore wings at the junction of the two principal veins.

ANOTHER RED SPECIES OF THE GENUS *OLIGOSITA*.

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Oligosita giraulti, new species.

Female.—Length about 0.5 mm. Brilliant vermilion, including marginal and stigmal veins of fore wings and marginal vein of hind wings; the femora and hind tibiae red, the red color decreasing apicad on legs and the rest of legs testaceous; submarginal vein with a bristle at middle, and one at apex of vein, near base of marginal vein a short one followed by two longer ones, then one or two shorter ones and a long at apex of vein, fore wings with no discal cilia; marginal cilia at apex of wing slightly longer than width of wing; fumated spot in under stigmal knob distinct; stigmal knob almost circular but with a projection apicad; pedicel about as long as the funicle joint, about as long as middle segment of club which is longer than either the first or third joints; base of abdomen with a whitish band, more or less suffused with reddish and occupying about one-fourth of the abdomen.

Type locality: St. Clair Experiment Station, Trinidad.